Wilson of West Virginia. In his letter he strongly attacked those gentlemen, and used vigorous language in denunciation of

Mr. Springer said that the letter was un-worthy of being put on the records of the louse and unworthy of the gentleman who had presented it. Mr. Wheeler of Alabama made the point of order that the letter should be stricken

The Chair ruled that the gentleman who presented the letter was responsible for it. Mr. Bynum then claimed recognition on a question of personal privilege, relating to the Campbell letter. The Chair was inclined to think that the letter did not present a matter of personal

Then ensued a scene of uproar. Mr. By-Then ensued a scene of uproar. Mr. Bynum endeavored to proceed, but he was
shouted down by the Republican side. Mr.
Bayne added to the confusion by exclaiming at the top of his voice that a gentleman
for whom he had the highest respect had
been charged with forgery, and he wanted
to present the letter in his defense.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky shouted
out to the chairman that it was not fair to
silence the man who had been publicly attacked and let the man speak who had

tacked and let the man speak who had made himself sponsor of the slanderer and stood in the shoes of a slanderer.

Amid intense confusion, excitement, laughter and shouts of "louder," Mr. Bayne was heard to declare that Campbell was the equal in every respect to the member from Kentucky, and Mr. Breckinridge to assert that he had no doubt that the member from Pennsylvania took the man as his standard

Mr. Cannon of Illinois said that the revenue bill was under consideration. Mr. Mills-There is a stander under con-

Mr. Bynum complained that the Chair had stopped him and allowed the gentleman from Pennsylvania to go on. The Chair stated that he had not permitted the gentleman from Pennsylvania to proceed. The Cuair had done the best that he could to prevent the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Kentucky from using the language they did. The Chair had done all he could, and was not responsible for the gentlemen proceeding out of

Mr. Cannon made the point of order that when the committee was acting under a rule of the House it was not in order to allow gentlemen to wash their dirty linen against the rule of the House. [Loud Demperatic leers and cries for order. The Chair was of the opinion that it was

a question of personal privilege, and overruled the point of order.
Mr. McKinley thought that it was in the interest of fair play to allow the gentleman from Indiana to proceed, no matter what

After half an hour of uproar Mr. Bynum secured the floor amid comparative quiet and said that the Campbell affidavit was to the effect that Mr. Wilson and he had said hat \$15 a month was enough for any glassblower. In his district, where he was known, the affidavit had not been circulated; but it had been circulated in Mr. Wilson's district. He had telegraphed to the West Virginia papers denouncing Campbell as a liar and perjurer. Since the gentleman from Pennsylvania constituted himself the sewer through which this attack on Campbell made its way Mr. Cheadle of Indians made the point

of order that the language was out of order.

The Chair thought that the word "sewer"

in this connection, was hardly parlia-

Mr. Bynum-I withdraw it then and say conduit pipe." Since the gentleman from Pennsylvania is the medium through which the statement of Campbell found its way nto the Record: since the Chair has said that the way a citizen who may feel ag-grieved can get into the Record is by the indorsement of a member of the House, I have simply to say that I did, the other day, knowing full well the meaning of the words, and that I was responsible for them, denounce Mr. Campbell as a har and a pernrer. I want to say now that I accept, and am willing to believe, that I have as great confidence in the character of Mr. Campbell as I have in the character of the gentleman who makes this attack upon me.

Excitement and uproar. Mr. Cutcheon demanded that the words be taken down, while Mr. Morgan of Mississippi stood in front of the chairman's desk and urged that both the letter and the speech be stricken from the record. He feared that they might lead to trouble outside of the House. The offensive words were taken down and reported from the

Mr. Cutcheon moved that the committee rise and report the words to the House for its action. This was agreed to-120 to 99and as Mr. Bayne rose to vote for the motion, he was greeted with jeering cries of "Bayne, Bayne, Bayne," from the Demo-The words having been reported to the

House, Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky made the point of order that their was nothing in the report of the committee to show that there had been no intervening business before their atterance and their report to the The Speaker overruled the point of order

on the ground that he must be governed by the report made to him by the chairman of the committee, and that he must assume that the committee acted according to Mr. Breckinridge appealed from the de-

On motion of Mr. Struble of Iowa the appeal was laid on the table-yeas 126, nays

Mr. Biggs of California asked that the recapitulation of names be dispensed with, but Mr. Breckinridge objected, suggesting that the members of the House should have time to cool down.

Mr. Cutcheon then offered the following: Resolved. That the member from Indiana, Mr. Wm. D. Bynum, in the language used by him in committee of the whole, and taken down and reported to the House, and read at the Clerk's desk, has been guilty of a violation of the rules and privileges of the House, and merits the censure of the House for the same Resolved, That the same Wm.D. Bynum be now brought to the bar of the House by the Sergeantat arms, and that the censure of the House be

stered by the Speaker. Mr. Cutcheon demanded the previous question amid suggestions of "gag law" from the Democratic side. Mr. Springer made the point of order that before a resolution of censure could be adopted, the Speaker must decide that the language war unparlimentary. Besides this, it was the right of a member to explain his language before it was in order to offer a resolution of censure. This resolution was

Mr. Cutcheon said that he had copied the resolution from the past resolution of the kind presented in the House. That resolution had been offerred by Mr. Herbert, and had been directed against John Van Vorbis of New York, in the Forty-seventh Congress. The resolution had not been acted upon because Mr. Van Vorhis had made a full pology to the House and to the gentleman attacked. If the gentleman would make as ample and manly retraction of his words he [Mr. Cutcheon] would withdraw his demand for the previous question.

Mr. Blount remarked that the language

without any provocation whatever.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. Greenbalge of Massachusetts asked unanimous consent that Mr. Bynum be permitted to make an explanation, but Mr. Martin of Indiana objected. Mr. Springer made the point of order that the language used was not unparliament-

of the gentleman from New York had been

The Speaker overruled the point, Mr. Springer appealed, and the appeal was -veas, 121; nays, 98

Mr. /Outhwaite moved an adjournment. Lost—yeas, 92; nays, 118. Mr. Cutcheon then demanded the yeas and nays on his demand for the previous anestion, and as he did so, Mr. Springer se with a motion to refer the resolution the committee on rules with certain in-

The Speaker, ignoring Mr. Springer's mo tion, deciared the yeas and nays ordered. Mr. Springer protested, saying that the Speaker had heard his motion, and that he need not pretend that he had not Mr. McMillin called attention to the fact

that the yeas and nays on the previous question had not been ordered The Speaker thereupon recognized Mr. Springer, who moved to refer the resolution to the committee on rules, with in-

lution to the committee on rules, with instructions to inquire whether the language used by Mr. Bynum was out of order, and whether there was not sufficient justification for its use.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa made a point of order against the motion, and the point being sustained by the Speaker Mr. Spriger appealed. The appeal was tabled—yeas, 114; nays, 78.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, who changed his vote for that purpose, moved to reconsider. The motion to reconsider was tabled—yeas 122, nays 28—the Speaker counting a

-yeas 122, nays 28-the Speaker counting a The previous question was ordered on the solution—yeas 129, nays 59—and Mr.

Bland, who had voted in the affirmative, The Speaker declined to recognize the mo-

tion, declaring it to be dilatory. Then, for a few moments, there was another scene of confusion, Mr. Bland declaring that the Speaker was trampling upon the rules of the House. The confu-

sion, however, was only temporary.

Mr. Cutcheon contended that the gentleman from Indiana had violated all parliamentary usage by making a direct and personal track upon the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The question was whether it was parliamentary for one member substantially to denounce another as a liar and a perjurer. He did not believe that any member could afford to say that it was not a violation of the rules of the House. The time had come, in view of the language heretofore used by the gentleman from Indiana, that the line should be drawn where parliamentary proceedings ceased and a violation of the rules of the House began.

Mr. Herbert of Alabama, referring to the Van Vorbia case said that there was a Van Vorhis case, said that there was a marked difference between that case and the present one. Van Vorhis and Mr. Page, who was attacked, were both Republicans. The motion to censure had come from him [Mr. Herbert], because it was purely a question of maintaining the dignity and decorum of the House. There was no provocation for the language. What a contrast was here. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had been the aggressor. He had brought in a letter containing a malignant attack against the gentlemen from Indiana and West Virginia. The letter had only been voted legitimate on the idea that the gentleman from Pennsylvania fathered that letter, and he was making an attack that justified what had been said by the gentleman from Indiana. [Democratic applause.] As a judge in this case he believed that the gentleman from Indiana was bound to resent the insult. Applause.] The provocation came from the other side; and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, of the majority, was to go scots free, and the gentleman of the minority was to be censured for doing just what he was forced to do, by the circumstances of the case. |Applause.

Mr. Springer said that the majority, in adopting that resolution, would set a presedent which would not redound to its benefit. The language of the gentleman from Indiana was justifiable, if not parliamentary. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Cutcheon] thought that Mr. Bynum ought to be censured, not only for this language, but for the language he had used er of the House Democratic applause. The gentleman from Pennsylvania adopted the language of the letter that two of the members of the House were not honorable men. At the end of the letter was an insult to the Democratic party, as it said in reference to that party that it showed "the contemptible methods of the men, their intentions and party." [Applause on the Republican side.] Gentlemen might, if they desired, approve of such language, but let him see any man arise to apply that language. They would not do it though they sat in their seats and pretended to approve it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had put himself out of the pale of honorable discussion when he imputed dishonorable methods to members of the Democratic side of the House. [Ap-

Mr. Mills of Texas said that the House seemed to be determined to supply with speed what it lacked in patience. He could not say anything which would deprive the majority of the pleasure of punishing Mr. Bynum for past offenses, when he had denounced the tyranny and despotic orders of the Speaker, who had trampled on all rules of parlimentary law. The gentleman from Michigan, who was a public prosecutor, who was the right-bower of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, had himself insulted two of the best men in the He had said the other day, that he believe Campbell as quickhe would either one of gentlemen. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had given the first ofense. Not only that, but for the first time in the history of the country, and he hoped the last, a member of the House of Representatives had made himself the vehicle for bringing a scurrilous, insulting and offensive letter into the House and putting it upon the records, and when he encountered the manly and chivalrons defense of the gentleman he had attacked, he cried like a baby. [Democratic applause.] He [Mr. Mills], had no hope on earth the majority would do anything except punish Mr. Bynum, because that was the only way it could pull its beaten man out of the contest. Democratic applause]. The majority had not forgotten that Mr. Bynum had characterized the action of the Speaker as it deserved to be characterized; and it was for that that the gentleman from Michigan was made the public prosecutor in the name of the honor and dignity of the

House. Democratic applause and Republican hisses. Mr. Clark of Alabama said the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Cutcheon] had used language to the effect that Messrs, Bynum and Wilson would not be believed by a ury, and now he rose to move a censure on

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio appealed to the Republicans side that it was acting in the capacity of a judge. He looked on the faces of members on that side and saw written upon them anything else than a calm, cool, dispassionate expression. If in would not be considered a censure by the

people of the country. Mr. Cannon of Illinois said that he did not intend to attack the gentleman from Indiana, or defend the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He wascalled upon to vote on the words reported to the House. He would have been glad if, in the hours which have passed since the uttering of the words. the gentleman from Indiana had stated that the words were unparliamentary, and had withdrawn them, with a proper acknowledgement to the House. In the absence of such a withdrawal, he thought that duty of the House was plain. McKinley said that no man could regret more sincerely he the unfortunate proceedings which has led up to the resolutions now pending Speaking for himself, and he believed for the gentlemen on his side, he would infinitely prefer to give a vote of commendation for the gentleman from Indiana than give a vote of censure or condemnation; but sweeping aside the passions which had swayed from one side of the chamber to the other, what was the question presented? Was the language which had been read unparliamentary, and in violation of the rules of the House and the decorum of parliamentary debate? That was the only question upon which members were to vote, not as partisans, but as judges. Did any one doubt that the words were unparliamentary and in violation of the rules of the House? Some gentlemen said that the words were justified. No words were justified in violation of the rules of the body and the decorum of parliamentary proceedings. [Republican applause. | Language might be provoked. There might be provocation for the use of unparliamentary language in the heat of debate-sometimes every member indulged in it-but that was no excuse. The only thing left for the gentleman from Indiana to do was to say to the House that he had violated its rules and that he had violated the decorum which belonged to this parliamentary body. [Republican applause.]
Mr. Springer demanded a division of the resolution, and the first resolution declaring that Mr. Bynum merited the censure of the House was adopted-yeas. 126; nays. 103. The second resolution, providing for the presence of Mr. Bynum before the bar of the House was also adopted—yeas 126, nays 103—Mr. McKenna of California vot-

ing in the negative. Then Mr. Bynum, leaning on the arm of Mr. Holman of Indiana, appeared at the bar, accompanied by all of his Democratic associates who could find room in the limited space, and who were loud in their

The Speaker obtained order, and re quested gentlemen to take their seats. Mr Springer, acting as spokesman for his party, declined to do so.

Sergeant-at-arms Holmes then said: "Mr. Bynum, by resolution of the House of Representatives you are required to appear before the bar of the House to receive the censure of that body through its Speaker." The Speaker again requested members to take their seats, and the Democrats again refused to comply.

The Speaker then said, calmly: "The House of Representative perceives that it is impossible for the Chair to enforce order on account of the action of certain members. The Chair will therefore proceed to do its duty under the present condition of disorder. Mr. William D. Bynum, you are arraigned at the bar for having transgressed its rules by your remarks. For this offense the House desires that you should be cen-

accept the censure of the House as a decorstion of honor. [Democratic applause.] There was some disposition manifested by the Republicans to take umbrage at this remark, but before it was understood per-fectly the House, at 10:30 adjourned. Thus ended one of the most exciting incidents of the session.

RIVAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. Bad Feeling Said to Exist Between Knights

of Labor and the Federation. PHILADELPHIA, May 17 .- There are indications of warfare between the Knights of Labor and its rival, the American Federation of Labor, in the very near future. At the present time there is an undercurrent of bad feeling among the leaders of both organizations, due very largely to the consequences of the Federation's eight-hour movement, and to criminations and recrimi-

nations that have grown out of it. Regarding the possibility of a warfare between the two organizations the general secretary, P. J. McGuire, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, said to-day there was no bitterness on the side of the Federation, and if there was any at all it must have come from the other organization-the Knights. Continuing, he said: "The statement made in the recent appeal of the Knights of Labor for assistance, which says the carpenters went into the strike in Chicago without having made any provision for a fight, and that they had no money, is absolutely faise. I say the same of another statement to the effect that the strike has only begun. You can see for yourself from this that the carpenters of Chicago are in good shape."

Mr. McGuire showed the reporter a printed list, giving the names and addresses of 670 employing carpenters in that city, with the number of men employed by each who had conceded the strikers' demands prior to May 10. He also said that seventy more had since given in. "We had made all the necessary arrangements," continued the general secretary, "and have supported all our own men, besides a large number of non-union men, but we do not propose to look out for men who belong to another organization. If they require as-sistance we think they should go to their own people for it. It is true that in Chicago and Philadelphia the Knights have stuck to us, but in New York they have hours, but over there the Knights are working nine hours a day."

Chicago Carpenters' Strike. CHICAGO, May 17 .- The old Boss Carpenters' Association has issued a circular addressed to those union carpenters for whom work has not yet been found under the arbitration agreement with the new Bosses' Association. The circular calls the attention of the men to the fact that the new association is made up largely of owners of buildings who are anxious to have them completed at once, and that as soon as this s done they will have no further use for carpenters, so that the condition of the union carpenters will soon be worse than efore; that they can get from the old osses the same terms that they secured by arbitration from the new, and calls on them to return to their places at once, or the old osses ill proceed to till their places. The ition Journeymen Carpenters' Union will also issue a circular to carpenters throughout the country, advising them to come to this city, join the new union and go to work for the old Bosses' Association.

Officers Elected by Railroad Conductors. ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 17 .- The Grand Division of the Order of Railroad Conduct ors to-day elected these officers: Grand chief conductor, E. E. Smart, of Ogden, U T.; grand junior conductor, J. D. Shutze, of Rochester, N. Y.; grand inside sentinel, F. G. Dorsey, of Winnipeg, Man.; grand outside sentinel, F. S. Butler, of Sioux City, Ia.; member of executive committee, threeyear term, R. E. Fitzgerald, of St. Louis; member of insurance committee, S. Phipps, of Phillipsburg, N. J. The next session of the Grand Division will be held in St. Louis, that place having been selected at a brief executive session late this afternoon

Wanted American Girls Discharged. PHILADELPHIA, May 17 .- A strike was or dered yesterday by the cloak-makers' Union No. 1, of this city, and it is estimated that about three hundred Russian Jewish tail ors, together with their helpers, have left work. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the employers to employ only union tailors. It is claimed by the employers that the journeymen demand the discharge of the American girls because they refused to join the union, and this they will not do.

Strike of Peoria and Canton Miners. PEORIA, Ill., May 17.-A general strike has been declared in all the mines of the Peoria and Canton sub-districts. The men declare that not a pick shall be turned until the operators grant their demand for 75 cents a ton. The operators are equally determined that 65 cents is all they will pay. A long and bitter strike, involving several hundred miners, is anticipated.

SPORTING MATTERS.

[Concluded from Fourth Page.] \$20 each, with \$1,000 added; one mile. Burington won; Cynosure second, Now-or-Never third. Time, 1:48. Third Race—Handsome stakes for tworear olds, \$100, with \$1,500 added. Grav Rock won; Chatham second, Miss Ranson hird. Time, 1:0534. Fourth Race-Brookdale handicap, for hree-year-olds; \$30, with \$1,250 ac Mile and a furlong. Gray Dawn won; Bad ger second, Vegeur third. Time, 2:0112 Fifth Race-Sweepstakes of \$20 each for wo-year-olds: \$1,000 added; five furlongs Vagabond won; Lord Harry second, Black lock third. Time, 1:08. Sixth Race-Sweepstakes of \$20 each for three-year-olds and upward: \$1,000 added Raymond won; Puzzle second, Lemon Blossom third. Time, 1:18.

High Jumping by a Horse, WASHINGTON, May 17 .- S. S. Howland's high-jumping horse, Ontario, to-day made a jump of seven feet, thus breaking his own and all other records.

John Griffin Carlisle Elected Senator. Louisville, Ky., May 17.-At the joint session of the Legislature to-day Senator Lindsay placed John G. Carlisle in nomination in a brief speech of admirable taste, in which he paid a graceful tribute to the choice of the Democratic caucus. Mr. Langley, for the Republican caucus, nominated Hon. Silas Adams, the Representa-tive from Casey county. The ballot then proceeded, 107 votes being cast for Carlisle and 15 for Adams. Senator Carlisle left for Washington tonight. He will not present his credentials in the Senate till after the vote on the tariff bill in the house.

Bold Attempt at Smuggling. NEW YORK, May 17 .- An important seizare of mens' clothing, cutlery and bric-aorac was made this afternoon by inspectors of the staff of special treasury agent Wil bur, who discovered the contraband ar ticles on a wagon on the Inman-line dock They were in parcels and trunks, and had been carried from the steamer City of New York, which reached here on Wednesday, by stewards John Hughes, John Baker and Richard Hart. These men and Edward Baxter were arrested and held in \$2,500

Congressman Lawler Wants a Fatter Office. CHICAGO, May 17 .- Congressman Frank Lawler, who is now in this city, announced to friends yesterday that he would not be a candidate for re-election to Congress, but that he would be pleased if the Democracy of Cook county would nominate him to the office of sheriff. This place is worth \$30,000 or \$35,900 a year.

Senator Ingalls's Apartments Robbed. Washington, May 17.—A thief entered the apartments of Senator Ingalls, at the Elsmere, to-day, during the temporary ab-sence of the family, and secured jewelry belonging to the Senator's daughter, Ethel, valued at several hundred dollars. The thief made good his escape.

Generous Southerners. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17.—E. W. Cole, Jere Baxter, Dr. Wm. Morrow and a gentlesured at its bar. In the name of the House, therefore, I pronounce upon you its censuse. The Sergeant-at-Arms will now release you."

Mr. Bynum—Under such circumstances I

Mr. Bynum—Under such circumstances I

AN OLD EMPLOYE RESIGNS

Resignation of W. P. Canaday, Senate Sergeant-at-Arms for Many Years.

Senators Vote \$300,000 for a Monument to General Grant-Reply of Mr. Mills to the Farmers of Texas-Capital Notes.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CANADAY. Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate Will Leave

His Position for Other Business. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- W. P. Canaday, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, has decided to resign the position, and it is said to-night that the resignation will be communicated to the Senate on Monday. Several months ago there was considerable gossip respecting a change in Col. Canaday's office, and several different dates were fixed for the change to take place, but the announcements always proved to be mistakes. There has been talk of a change now for some time, and the statement of Colonel Canaday's intention to-day proved quite a surprise. He will remain in Washington to represent the interests of several large corporations at the national capital.

He has been Sergeaut-at-arms since 1881, and has been an efficient and popular official. There are two prominent candidates for the position-ex-Representative Valentine, of Nebraska, and ex-Sheriff Leeds, of Philadelphia. The former is a new candidate, but his campaign has been conducted with such vigor and skill that his friends confidently predict his nomination by the caucus. A report is current to-night that the coucus will be held Monday morning.

MR. MILLS TO FARMERS,

His Reasons for Opposing the System of Sub-Treasuries Favored by the Alliance.

WASHINGTON, May 17. - Representative Mills has answered the letter of the Farmers' Alliance of Milan county, Texas, asking him to favor the establishment of government warehouses for the storage of agricultural products, and the issue upon them of treasury notes to the extent of 80 per cent, of the value of the products. His answer, published in the National Democrat, occupies three columns of space. He says: "When the government begins to take charge of the cotton, wheat, corn, oats and tobacco, it will go on, and in time bacon, pork, beef, butter, cheese, lard, hay and all other farm products will demand of the government to take their surplus, and advance them 80 per cent. on it. And it periods of manufacturing and mining de ression, iron, steel, woolen and cotton goods will demand to be deposited and taken care of, and money loaned to their owners, and so will coal, and ores, and lumber. If the policy is adopted it must apply to all, and the power of those interested in these products will compel the government to extend its paternal care to them.'

He adds that the only way in which the farmer can be helped is by the success of the tariff reform for which Cleveland fought and fell. Regretfully he declines to sup port the Alliance proposition. In closing he says: "I am too old to change the convictions of a life time. I am a Democrat because I believe the great sum of woes which humanity suffers comes from a dis regard of Democratic principles. I can afford to retire to private life, but I cannot afford to share the guilt of participating in an act that will bring distress and suffering to millions of my fellow-citizens."

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Several Measures of Importance Agreed to \$300,000 for a Monument to Grant. WASHINGTON, May 17. - The bills on the calendar were taken up in the Senate to day and the following, among others, were passed: To pay to the assignees of John Roach \$38,840 for extra work on the mon itor Puritan, and \$20,274 for the care of the monitor Roanoke; the Senate bill to pay \$20,000 to the daughters of Joseph Henry, late secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in compensation of his public services; the House bill to amend the act of June 19 1878, to aid vessels wrecked or disabled in waters coterminous to the United States and Canada; the Senate bill for relief of the sinking-fund commissioners of Louisville, Ky.; the Senate bill to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indianians, for the sale and cession of their reservation at \$2.50 an acre; the Senate bill to provide for the return of second-class mail matter; the Senthe University of California the right of the United States to sixty acres of land for Wilson's Peak, near Pasadena, Cal.

observatory purposes, at the summit of Senator Squire's bill appropriating \$100,000 for a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Ulys ses S. Grant in the city of Washington having been reached on the calendar, Mr. Hoar suggested that an equestrian statue was hardly the proper mode honor to General Grant Equestrian statues almost encumbered the city of Washington. He had hoped that when the great bridge across the Potomac at Arlington, crossing the boundary line between the two sections of the country, was erected, as it would be, a suitable me morial would be placed upon it of Lincoln and Grant, as an emblem of the united country which they had helped to save and

preserve united and free. Mr. Edmunds said that whatever h might believe on the subject of public buildings, he believed that some memorial should be raised to the memory of General Grant, that great and just man. He, therefore, hoped that however inadequate in the long and final sense, this equestrian statue might be, and however much Congress might desire, bye and bye, on some memorial bridge or arch, to pay further respect to his memory, this simple thing should be done now. He would suggest, however, to omit that word "equestrian" and to let the bill provide simply for a monument and statue. He made that motion and it was agreed to. The bill was further amended by increasing the appropriation to \$300,000, and as so amended the bill was After an executive session the Senate ad

MINOR MATTERS.

Probability that Ex-Senator Palmer Will Be Nominated for Governor of Michigan.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 17. - Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, who has for over a year been our minister to Spain and who tendered his resignation yesterday, left for his home at Detroit to-day. His friends say he will immediately become a candidate for the nomination of Governor of Michigan, notwithstanding that he says be is out of the race. His friends anticipate an easy victory for him. When he landed in New York there were four candidates in the field, but when he left here to-day the number was reduced to three, and it is stated that before the convention meets it is likely he will be solitary and alone for the honor, and that he may receive the nomination by acclamation. The governorship of Michigan is considered the highest honor which the State can confer, and is always preferred to that of United States Senator.

Mr. Lodge's Election Bill Favored. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- The committee appointed by the House Republican caucus to determine upon the respective merits of the national election law proposed by Mr. Lodge, and the bill presented by Mr. Rowell to extend the supervisory system, held a meeting this morning, and finally decided to report both measures to the caucus. The majority in the committee was nearly two-

thirds in favor of the Lodge project, which, however, has been divested of the Aus-tralian-ballot feature. Indiana Resolutions and Protests. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- In the House to day Representative McClellan presented

the resolution of Spring Run Grange, No. 1892, of Whitley county, indorsing the action of the National Grange legislative committee in its work in favor of the farmers of the United States, also asking for a protective duty of \$1 per bushel on

Mr. Martin presented the protest of J P. Neftzegen, manufacturer, against the proposed duty of 30 per cent. on granite; also the protest of S. U. Whisler & Co., of Marion, against the proposed duty on tin-

Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

United States Consuls—J. C. Chambers, of New York, at Batoum, Russia; J. S. McCaughan, of Iowa, at Durango; W. H. Abererombie, of New Jersey, at Nagassaki; C. Negley, of Maryland, at Rio Grande do Sul; S. D. Pace, of Michigan, at Port Sarnia; C. Ware, of Iowa, at Vera Cruz.

Assistant appraiser of merchandise, I. Ulman, district of New Orleans, La.

Indiana Postmasters—I. Jenkinson, Richmond. Indiana Postmasters—I. Jenkinson, Richmond, A. G. Jones, Butler; W. F. Vogt, Covington.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 17 .- B. Mooney, wife

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

and child, of Indiana, are at the Standard. Nathan Morris, of Indiana, was in the city yesterday.

Pension bills were last night passed by the House, upon motion of Mr. Owen, for George Uhl, of Monticello; Thomas Ward, of Valparaiso, and B. Tole, of Delphi.

Representative Cheadle, of Indiana, today introduced in the House a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the continuous that priating \$50,000 for the erection, on the battle-field of Tippecanoe, a monument to commemorate the heroism of the soldiers of that battle who fought under the leadership of Gen. William Henry Harrison. The Treasury Department to-day purchased \$408,400 four-per-cent. bonds, at 122, and \$200 four-and-a-half-per-cents. at 10212.

The President to-day signed the bills making appropriations for the site and public buildings at Atchison, Kan., and at Lafayette, Ind., and the public building

LAKE TELLS HIS STORY.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Testimony Finished in the Ladd Murder Trial -Will Reach the Jury Tuesday.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., May 17 .- C. M. Lake, the defendant, was the first witness called in the Ladd murder trial this morning. He was a justice of the peace in his township at the time of the tragedy. Just before noon he went to John Bell's harness-shop to borrow some tools to fix a gas-lamp, and after using them returned them, and stepped across the street to Rozell's drug store. He stepped to the door leading to the back-room, and stood for a minute listening to a general conversation in there. While there James Huffman, the witness who testified to the transaction of the revolver being shown defendant by Rozell and another man walked in. Witness told Rozell to give him a cigar which he did at the front end of the store. He saw no revolver in the store that day. Witness then went home. After noon he went to the saw-mill at the east end of town. While there Jacob Belcher came in and told him there was a riot down in town: that Ladd had come back armed: that they were shooting with revolvers and shot-guns; that Jack Davis had been shot n the leg, and that witness ought to go down there. He ran home, got his revolver, a 32-calibre six-shooter, which was loaded. and proceeded west through town. He reached the crowd at the orchard and asked where Ladd was, and was told that be had gone southwest. He went south on the Mooreland pike saying, "Come on, boys, let us go and arrest him." Further down the road he saw Smeltzer in the field on the west, and called on him to come on and help arrest him. Further lown he was overtaken by his brother Don, John Forry and Smeltzer. They went to a high point in the woods east of Sees's house, and saw Ladd running to the barn. He sent his brother back to tell the boys to come down and help arrest him. He and Smeltzer (the latter having a Winchester rifle) went to the orchard south of the barn to watch. He deputized Smeltzer to help arrest Ladd. Hearing voices toward town he said: "The boys are coming. I will go and meet them. When I halloo you go south of the barn, and if he starts to run shoot, but be careful not to hit him." Wit ness went north and met Smith, who in

quired where Ladd was, and witness told him in the barn. Smith said he had always been on good terms with Ladd, and he would go in the barn and take him. Witness cautioned Smith to be careful, that he thought Lade had the navy revolver. Witness deputized and instructed Smith, as he had Smeltzer. Smith took out a 32-calibre six-shooter and put four loads in it. They proceeded to-ward the barn, and witness called Smeltzer to come up. He and Smith met Sees, whom witness told they were after a man who was in the barn, and asked Sees's permission to go in and arrest him, saying they would not hurt Sees, the fugitive or anything in the barn. While parleying with Sees. Ladd ran out and witness start ed towards him, firing six shots and calling on him to stop. He heard several other shots, but saw none fired. He followed Ladd nearly to the middle of the field, on the opposite side o which Ladd sat down on the fence. Smith and Smeltzer came up to him. Ladd stepped away from the fence in the opposite direc tion from them, and then started back Smith started toward Ladd, and was called back by the witness. They then abandoned the chase, witness deeming it

impossible for them to arrest Ladd. He told his deputies that a horse could not catch Ladd. They then went to Blountsville, meeting several persons on the way whom witness told Ladd had gotten away. Witness was acting in good faith in endeavoring to arrest Ladd; did not shoot to hit him, and told the others not to hit him. He denied telling Albert Brown that if they had not killed Ladd the latter would have returned to town and killed some one else. He had never had any trouble with Ladd. John W. Lake, father of the defendant, was called, and asked about a trouble in his store with Ladd, but the evidence was excluded. The defendant then rested. Clayton Evans, called by the State in rebuttal, denied that Ladd had threatened to kill Wm. Rozell when they left Rozell's store on the fatal evening. Lewis Means was with Ladd in Blountsville on Wednes day night preceding the tragedy. Ladd was drunk, but did not shoot on the street, did not curse in Henry Rozell's shop; did not point his revolver at a boy in the shop and threaten to kill him; and did no

violent act in there. Several witnesses testified that Ladd bore a good character about Mooreland, where he lived. Willard Burch was in Henry Rozell's shop on the afternoon of the shooting. Wm. Rozell came in and talked to Henry, saying, "You take this and shoot the Henry demurred, saying the handle was too slick, and that there was another one there which he preferred. Some one at the door said Ladd had come back, and all went out. O. F. Dragoo and Scott Jeffrey heard Wm. J. B. Luther say in his store the night after the killing, that the town must stick together and swear together, and that whoever said the boys did wrong in killing Ladd ought to be hung.

The State rested at 3 o'clock and the defendant offered no testimony in rebuttal. The argument will begin Monday morning, and will probably last two days. The jury will remain in charge of a special officer until their verdict is rendered.

Eminent Testimony

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher writes: "I have used Allcock's Plasters for some years for myself and family, and, as far as able, for the many sufferers who come to us for assistance, and have found them a genuine relief for most of the aches and pains which flesh Plasters for all kind of lameness and acute pain, and. by frequent experiments, find that they can control many cases not noticed in your circulars."

Allcock's Porous Plasters have been in use for over thirty years, and their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities as well as by voluntary and unimpeachable testimonials from those who

impeachable testimonials from those who have used them. Beware of imitations and do not be de-ceived by misrepresentation. Ask for All-cock's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

Allcock's Corn and Bunion Shields effect
quick and certain relief.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST

Tomsk, the Capital of Western Siberia, Destroyed by Fire and Tornado.

Many Terror-Stricken Exiles Crushed to Deatl by the Fall of a Cathedral-Inhuman Conduct of Government Officials.

THE BURNING OF TOMSK.

Fire Accompanied by a Tornado Causes the

Loss of Hundreds of Lives.

St. Petersburg, May 17.-Horrible

scenes are reported as having occurred during the burning of Tomsk, the capital of western Siberia. The place was visited simultaneously by a conflagration and a tornado, the result of the combined disasters being the destruction of three-quarters of the buildings, which were of wood, and the loss of hundreds of lives. The cathedral, situated in the high town, is in ashes. The walls of the edifice, in falling, crushed an adjacent hospital, burying the inmates, who were subsequently roasted alive. The garrison brutally refused to render the least assistance in saving lives and property, on the plea that they had enough to do to protect the barracks and other government buildings. They also added that they had no time to assist "worthless exiles." In strong contrast the action of the troops was that of the worthy bishop and his assistant priests. Marching through the burning city at the bead of a procession, with banners and other sacred emblems, he stopped at frequent intervals to give absolution to the dying and to bless the dead. And never was the consolation carried by these sacred rites more greatly needed than by the panic-stricken mob of sufferers who, huddled together in the streets and firmly come, abandoned themselves to despair. Much of the suffering, however, might have been averted had there been th slightest attempt at organized relief. As fire and water were not capable of inflicting misery enough on the unfortunate outcasts the storm was followed by a sudden fall in the temperature, and soon the devastated city was buried beneath a mantle of snow that added stinging cold to the sufferings of the thousands of shelterless men, women and children.

GAIETIES OF PARIS. An Indianapolis Debutante Sings at Minister

Reid's Reception. Paris, May 17 .- Paris is now swarming with Americans. The principal hotels seem to have almost as many American guests as the exposition attracted a year ago. The season of government and diplomatic festivities is also at its height. During the past week the President dined at the Austrian and Spanish embassys, each dinner being held with a crowd ed reception. It is noticeable that some members of the old society of the Faubourg St. Germain begin to seek invitations on these occasions. The Minister of Finance gave a large reception on Thursday, with music and a dramatic entertain ment. Minister Ribot this evening gave a dinner party of ninety covers to the mem bers of the diplomatic corps, followed by a reception. Mr. Reid, United States minister, and Mrs. Reid gave a dinner to M. Ribo and Mme. Ribot on Tuesday. A reception followed, at which there was singing by two young American debutantes-Mrs Smith and Miss Margaret Reid K. ckley, o Indianapolis. Among the guests at din were the Turkish embassador papal nuncio, Count Zeichy, o Austrian embassy; Count Countess Baden, of Denmark; W. D. Sloane and Mrs. Sloane, Mr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb, Minister Barbey and Mme Barbey, Mr. Egerton Winthrop and Mme D'Hauteville, of New York. Among

arge representations from the English German and Austrian embassies, and many American visitors. Official dinners and re ceptions at the Palace D'Elysee are postponed till June. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

the guests at the reception and dance were

Daily Growing in Strength and Popularity-Carnot Will Make Another Trip. Paris, May 17 .- President Carnot has gained so much popularity for the government and himself during his recent trip south that his advisers have been encourage I to consent to another short trip, which will occupy about a week. The chief feature of the trip will be his attendance at the great educational demonstration at Montnelier. When this is concluded, the President will have visited nearly every section of the country since assuming office. The government continues to show increased strength as each threatening question arises. The interpellation of M. Constans in regard to his action on May 1 only resulted in bringing the Royalists to the support of this energetic Minister, whom they have so long denounced. The interpellation on the new and more stringent libel laws shows that this question, once thought so full of danger, is no longer alarming.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Belgium Press in a Fury Over Minister Terrell's Protest Against the Congo State Tariff. LONDON, May 17. - The opposition of United States Minister Terrell to the action of the anti-slavery conference at Brussels confirming the right of the Congo state to impose an import tax, has aroused the government press in Belgium to fury and precipitated a discussion leading far beyond the limits of the main question. Not only is the whole tariff system of the United States attacked, but the events which led up to the American rebellion are brought into requisition as conclusive arguments against what the journals are pleased term the unbecoming attitude the United States government, through its representative. While these strictures might be justifiable if Mr. Terrell had taken a stand against any action of the conference bearing directly upon the slave trade and designed solely to suppress it, it is suggested that the conference has, in regulating the tariff of the Congo state, gone out of its legitimate sphere into one rendering that body liable to the accusation of baving pragmatical tendencies. Although the American minister is alone in his opposition, it is not un-likely that his firm refusal to recede from his position challenging the competency of the conference to exceed its original scope of deliberation and action will induce a marked modification of the decision to which he objects.

Gladstone's Views on Petitions to the Czar. LONDON, May 17.-The Universal Review of London publishes an address to the Czar remonstrating against the outrages upon Russian exiles in Siberia. The remonstrance is signed by 254 persons, including members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, litterateurs, artists and other persons of distinction. One hundred and eighty-five of the signers of the remonstrance are also in favor of sending a communication to the government suggesting the propriety of its addressing the Czar's government through the usual diplomatic channels on the subject of the outrages. Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in contion with this matter, in which he that the government of Russia would be justified in returning any note sent to it regarding the treatment of the exiles with a communication calling the attention of the British government to the "brutal Rochester, Minn., May, 17.—A report slaughter of Irish people" at Mitchellstown like thunder was the prelude to the largest fire ever witnessed in Rochester. A por-

Italy and the Holy Sec. [Copyright by the United Press, 1890.]

LONDON, May 17 .- While Germany, Austria and France are increasing the battalions Italy is preparing to cut down the military establishment in obedience to the dictates of an empty treasury and an over- | dust-room in the fifth story.

taxed population. Minister Cwispi is the first European premier to take oven a step toward disarmament, and it is suggested that the motive in his case is rat her to placate the growing popular discontent and win the Parliament to his side in other and vital measures, pending and in view, than to show a good example to Europe. The relations between the Pontii I and the

Italian government are so bitter that there is some talk of the Pope retiring to the Tyrol, where the population is nutensely Catholic. There is, however, no outward sign that Pope Leo has any intention of leaving the Vatican.

Caprivi Doing Well.

(Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press. T BERLIN, May 17 .- The Chancellor's appearance in the Reichstag in the army debate enhanced the good impression previously produced by him. His adroft ness in evading the ticklish points is concealed by an apparent frankness of manner and general bonhommie of style, which makes his speeches pleasant even to opponents. He can joke, too, with effect. For instance, yesterday he provoked the Reichstag to bursts of laughter by picturing soldiers, driven from their old habits of love-making by necessary assiduity in military education. The tone of the debates has undoubtedly improved. In every section of the house the influence of Caprivi's methods are perceptible. The speeches of Socialists and Freissinge members alike are less embittered and are listened to with greater attention and a most marked increase of

Brazil's Constitution. RIO JANEIRO, May 17 .- It is officially announced that the new constitution will be promulgated by decree, and afterward will be submitted to the assembly for ratifi-

No further news has been received of the rovolutionary outbreak in Rio Grande Do Sul. The telegraph line is controlled by the government.

Another Concession to General Sturm. CITY OF MEXICO. May 17.-The government has granted to General Sturm, of the United States, a concession for a railway from this city to the Pacific coast via believing that the end of the world had | Cuernavaca and Oaxaca. It is assumed that the government is in this way making return to General Sturm for favors to Mexico done by him in time of need.

Suicide of an American Consul. PORTSMOUTH, England, May 17 .- Mr. Thomas McCheane, consular agent of the United States at this place, committed suicide at South Sea Castle, near here. He shot himself with a revolver. No reason for the act is at present known.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia have arrived at Windsor Castle. According to the reports of the lunacy commissioners, the number of registered lunatics has more than doubled in England and Wales since 1861.

England has a McCalla case in the charges against Commander Anesley, of the Royal navy, who is charged with treating the crew of the Icarus with undue harshness. A bill has been introduced in the Hungarian Diet providing that workmen shall perform no labor on Sundays, but shall have continuous rest for twenty-four hours. The ammunition factory at St. Etienne. France, has received an order from the Rus-

sian government for a quantity of cartridges loaded with smokeless powder equal to a supply for 1,000,000 rifles. One of the boilers of the steamer Ville Dretangui exploded at Marseilles yesterday. Three of the crew of the steamer were killed, and four were badly injured. The

steamer sustained much damage. Colonel Champion, of the United Service Club, of England, had Maj. Phineas Bury, of the same club, held for the grand jury on. a charge of criminal libel in writing a letter calling the Colonel "more or less a

Fenian-probably more. Bastino Ipoldo, an Italian employed in washing windows upon the second story of No. 265 Broadway, N. Y., placed his hand upon a live wire of the United States Illuminating Company, and a moment later fell to the side-walk dead.

General Boulanger has written a letter from the Island of Jersey, in which he says that he no longer desires any intermediary between himself and his supporters, and he therefore dissolves the Boulangist national committee. . The Boulangist journals publish the latter without making any comment on it.

Mr. Potter, of Philadelphia, whom Postmaster-general Wanamaker sent over to arrange for postal clerks on English, French and German ocean steamers, has failed as to France. The French postal authorities do not think the advantages warrant the the cost. Mr. Potter is attending the telegraphic conference.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At Great Falls, N. H., Joseph Lord's house was struck by lightning and burned. Mr. Lord was killed by the shock. Editor Murat Halstead was given a re

York. Over a hundred gentlemen took C. S. Poor, proprietor of the Nebraska laundry, at Omaha, was shot and killed by a burglar Friday night. There is no

ception last night at the Lotus Club, New

clew to the criminal The funeral service over the remains of the late Judge Thomas Drummond will be held in St. James Episcopal Church, Chicago, Monday afternoon. Jeremiah O'Donnell was taken to the

Joliet penitentiary yesterday morning to

begin serving a three-year's sentence for

alleged jury-fixing in the Cronin case. A new limited train, which will make the run between Chicago and New York in twenty-five hours, was put on by the Michigan Central and New York Central railways this morning.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the North Atlantic squdron to rendezwous at Portland on July 3 and 4, on the occasion of the twenty-first annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac. New York contract labor inspectors held forty-seven men bound for Pittsburg

Maine and Chicago, yesterday, but were obliged to let them land, the men being too well taught to be caught in any admission E. F. Crosby, a young society man of Helena, Mont., shot himself through the heart Friday night. Deceased was well

connected in New York, and his wife is a

daughter of Bishop Brewer, of Montana.

Temporary insanity is assigned as the

cause. Losses by Fire. SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 17 .- Covington, the the saloon town across the river from this city, has been wiped out by fire for the

second time. Nine buildings were burned Loss, \$16,000. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 17 .- Fire started in the extensive works of the Oriel Cabinet Company, at 10:30 last night, and in a few hours the largest furniture factory in the city was in ruins. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$70,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment. The fire started in the engine-room. Ten buildings adjoin-

ing were also destroyed. BUFFALO, N. Y., May 17.—The propeller Roanoke, of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad line, caught fire at her dock, this city, at 7:30 o'clock to-night and was destroyed. The fire is said to have been caused by the watchman throwing his lantern into the hold. The vessel was valued at \$25,000. The loss on the cargo

will be heavy. SHAMOKIN, Pa., May 17 .-- The Neilson breaker was burned last night, and the debris fell in the shaft. It wedged itself and did not drop to the bottom. Efforts are being made to-day to resume the circulation of air through the mine. Ventilation was stopped owing to the destruction of the steam fan. Forty-four mules are in the various levels. So far they are getting enough air to keep them alive. The debris is still burning, but the shaft is not on fire.

tion of the root of John A. Cole's flouringmill was seen to rise and fall to the ground Flames instantly sprang out all over the top of the mill. and dropping from floor to floor soon embraced the whole structure, the engine-room alone escaping destruction. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$15,000. The cause of the fire was an overheated bearing in the